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# CAVENDISH ASSASSINATED.

TWO POLITICAL MURDERS IN DUBLIN. THE CHIEF SECRETARY AND UNDER-SECRETARY BURKE ATTACKED IN PHIENIX PARK-STARBED WHILE RESISTING THEIR ASSAILANTS-ESCAPE

Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, Chief-OF THE ASSASSINS. Secretary and Thomas Haviland Burke, Under-Secretary, for Ireland, were assassinated shortly after 7 o'clock last evening in Pheenix Park, Dublin. They were stabbed several times in the throat. The assassins escaped. That the object of the assassination was not robbety is were in the pockets of the murdered men when their bodies were discovered. The police are making exceptional efforts to secure the arrest of the murderers. The news was not generally known in London last night, but at the late clubs it was received with indignation and horror.

#### DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

DUBLIN, May 6 .- Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were shot dead this even-

Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived here to-day. He was received by the Corporation of the city and was loudly cheered at every point on his way to the Casile,

Lord Frederick Cavendish and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle, engaged in the transacing, when each drove to his respective residence, After dinner Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Haviland Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, went for a walk in Phanix Park. They were shot close to the Chief Secretary's lodge. No arrests

LONDON, May 6,-A later telegram from Dublin says it now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Barke were stabbed and not shot. They were both strolling in the park about mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drave up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both sev eral times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces spart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the of the body was perforated in a shocking manner, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect Hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off.

There seems to be no clow to the assassins at preent, but the police are taking most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not Dublin, and widespread indignation is expressed over the event. The telegraph offices are besieged hour of the arrival of the news in London nothing of the outrage is as yet known here among the gen-

At the London clubs and other late West End resorts the news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke was received with a feeling of stopefaction, followed by expressions of the bitterest resentment,

OTTAWA, May 6,-The news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke caused great excitement in the House of Commons and in the lobbies.

LORD FREDERICK CHARLES CAVENDISH. Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, who was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland on Thursday and assassinated on Saturday, was born at Compton Place, the Sussex seat of the Cavendish family, November 30, 1836. He was the second surviving son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He eutered upon his political career in 1859, when he became the private secretary of Earl Granville, then President of the Council. This position he held until 1864. Since 1865 he had represented the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament. In July, 1872, he became the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone, who had become the Premier for the first time in 1868. In August, 1873, Mr. Gladstone undertook the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office as First Lord of the Treasury. At the same time Lord Frederick was placed at the head of the list of Junior Lords of the Treasury, and he continued in close personal and official relations with the Premier until February, 1874, when the Liberal Ministry went out of office. When Gladstone again came into power in April, 1880, Lord Frederick was made Financial Secretary of the Treasury, which responsible position he continued to hold until he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In politics Lord Frederick was a Liberal, and he went to greater lengths with the party than other members of his family, being on record as in favor of the total abolition of church rates. On the Irish land question he had not given public utter-

ance to any striking views. Through his grandmother Lord Frederick was of Celtic descut. She was an O'Callaghan, of the family of Lord Lismore, one of the few Celtic families in the Irish peerage. Lord Frederick was married June 7, 1864, to the second daughter-Lucy Caroline-of the fourth Baron Lyttleton. She was born September 5, 1841, and was for some time one of the Queen's maids of honor. Her mother was Mary Glynne, the sister of Mrs. Gladstone. Lord Frederick's mother, who died in 1840, was Lady Blanche Georgiana Howard, the fourth daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, to whom Sydney Smith when rector at Foston, Yorkshire, was indebted for much delicate and substan-

Although the present Duke of Devonshire-a pro- new

found scholar and Chancellor of the University of entire reversal of it. But I can't say what my own Cambridge since 1869-has never been a politician, and has never held a political office, his sons inherited the ancient tastes of the Cavendish family, and entered upon political careers early in life. been in Parliament most of the time since 1857, was Chief Secretary for Ireland during the greater part of Mr. Gladstone's first administration, was leader of the Liberals in the Commons during Mr. Gladstone's temporary retirement a few years ago, and is now Secretary of State for India, Lord Frederick, as has been stated above, had been a member of Parliament since 1865, Lord Edward Cavendish, the Duke's third surviving and youngest sou, has shown by the fact that money and valuables been a member of the Heuse of Commons most of the time since 1865, and since April, 1880, he has sat for North Derbyshire, a constituency represented for thirty-six years by his mele, Lord George H. Cavendish. Thus the Cavendish family has been for many years atmost as important a part of the Liberal party as it was of the Whice party in the days when the mother of George III. said: "I never could find that the party was anything else but the Duke of Devonshire and his on, and old Horace Walpole." But the Cavendishes were Whig leaders long before the Georges were imported from Hanover to fill the throne.

The Cavendish family has always been a strong cond, indeed, in that respect to none in the English Peerage. Its members have been favored by fortune in a most conspicuous degree, in a measure by keeping well in mind their famous punning notto-Cavendo tutus (secure in caution.) Apparently cold and reticent to the extent of shyne and absolutely brusque when intraded upon, the and conneil by virtue of other qualities than courtly bearing. The true founder of the family, William Cavendish, was born in Suffolk about 1500. He was a small iouschold of Cardinal Wolsey, who was well rewarded for his favors, as the Cavendishes stood by him "through thick and thin" and to the bitter end, He held several unportant offices under Henry Northawe, Childewicke and Cuilley, taken from the the Chamber to the King. His fidelity to Welsey was the trait which commended him to Henry VIII and after the Cardinal's death he became one of the King's most trusted servants. Although Sir broad lands, hard eash, the strong will and manly straightforwardness of the Cavendishes came mainly from Bess of Hardwick, his third wife. She was a rich widow when he married her, and after Loe and then Lord Shrewsbury. Under stipulations made by her the estates of all her husbands went to the Cavendishes. She was a great constructor of houses, and erected the former Chatsworth House, William Cavendish his descendants have inherited many characteristics, and it said that "the portrait of Sir William hanging in the great dining-room of Hardwick Hall is an exact picture of what the Marquis of Hartington must become if he increase in The eldest son of Sir William died early in life.

His second son became Baron Cavendish in 1605, and Earl of Devonshire in 1618. The second Earl was an extravagant peer, but the fortunes of his house were restored before his heir became of age. and Russell, and at the trial of the latter he dared, notwithstanding the danger he incurred, to vindicate him in the face of the court. He afterward sent Russell a message offering to change clothes with him and stay in prison so that he might escape. To this Russell would not agree. His next public act was to pull the nose of a courtier who had insulted him in the presence chamber of James H. For this he was fined £30,000—cqual to some \$350,000 at present values—and put in the King's Beach prison. He escaped, however, to Chatsworth. Ho offered to pay his fine with bonds for £50,000 loaned by the Cavendishes to Charles I. and H. but King James insisted upon a new bond. William HI, cancelled this bond and made the Earl a Duke. The Duke died in 1707, and since then the Cavendishes have steadily sustained the traditions of the family. They have produced men and women of special antitudes and marked originality. Lord James, the first Duke's son, who matried the heiress of Lithu Yale, had a daughter familiarly known as To this Russell would not agree. His next public James, the first Duke's son, who married the heiress of Lichu Yale, had a daughter familiarly known as "Jack" Cavendish, a great celebrity in her day she married a son of the Bishop of Durham, but never would adopt her husband's name. She had a great taste for brica-brae and inherited a great many curiosities from her grandfather Yale. Her cousin was the illustrious chemist Cavendish, who left over \$5,000,000 in the public funds.

The fourth Duke, a man of distinguished abilities, married the Earl of Burlington's daughter, and the fifth Duke was the husband of the Duchess whose portrait was painted by Gainsborough. The whose portrait was painted by Gainsborough. The sixth Duke, for a long time the "arbiter of English elegancies," never married, and his estates and titles went to his cousin, the present Duke, who had previously become the second Earl of Burling-

The Cavendishes were Revolutionary Whigs in The Cavendash's 1698, friends of Pitt in 1750, supporters of Catholic emancipation in 1829, and of Reform in 1832, and have supported Gladstone's reform measures.

#### THOMAS HAVILAND BURKE.

Thomas Haviland Burke, who was killed in Phonix Park, Dublin, yesterday, was appointed to the during Mr. Gladstone's first administration. He continued to hold the office under the Beaconsfield administration and up to the time of his death. About the time he became Under-Secretary the Marquis of Hartington, the brother of Lord Fred-erick Cavendish, succeeded Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS. Phoenix Park, where the Chief Secretary for Ireland and Under Secretary Burke were murdered, is at the western extremity of Dublin, near the River Liffey. The Park is seven miles in circumference and includes 1,759 acres. The portion open to the public, about 1,300 acres, contains many magnificent trees and fine carriage-roads, but there is a lack of fine scenery, lakes, walks, flowers and fountains. The principal object of interest in the park is the Wellington Testimonial, a massive obelisk bearing the names of the battles won by the great Duke. The obelisk is 200 feet high, and cost \$100,000. The lodges of the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary are within the gates of the Park, and near them are the Zoological Gardens, which contain a small but varied collection.

VIEWS OF LORD RANDOLPH CHEPCHILL A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Lord Randolph Churchill last evening at the house of his fatherin-law, Leonard W. Jerome, to ask his opinion as to the political significance of the assassination and its probable effect upon English politics. Lord Randolph received the reporter cordially in the dining-room. where he was taking his after-dinner cigar with Mr. Jerome. He had received no information of the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, and was greatly shocked when the reporter broke the news to him.

"Are you certain that this terrible news is true!" he asked. "I can't believe it. It must be a canard. Is it not strange for such a tragedy to occur immediately after this new policy of conciliation has been begun, after Mr. Giadatone has made all these concessions and bargains, has released the suspects, and agreed to let the Coercion Act lapse and to modify the Land Act? Really I can't believe the report is true. It will be a tremendous shock to England and will create intense excitement."

"What effect," the reporter asked, "do you think the tragedy will have upon the policy of the Sovment and upon the attitude of the Opposition ?"

"It is wellnigh impossible to form an opinion short the effect of the shocking deed politically, at a distance of 3,000 miles, and with no knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the murder. would, indeed, be natural to suppose that it would lead to an abandonment of the policy, and, in fact, to

opinion would be as to that until I know this news to be true and have the full particulars. You are quite sure the report is true and that there is no chance for it to be a mistake f Well, if it is all so, The Duke's heir, the Marquis of Hartington, has it will have, I think, the customary effect that all such things do in the first moments of public ex-

citement. It will strengthen the Government temporarily. All classes will rally to the support of the executive, now that its authority seems to be in great peril, and the Opposition will not press the vote of censure. But after the public excitement is calmed and the momentary peril seems passed, there will come the great strain, and the real ultimate effect of the tragedy will be seen.'

"Do you think the ultimate effect will be injuri-

ous to the Government ?" "Isn't this Ireland's answer to Gladstone's new policy? It is the first tangible result of conciliation and concession. That is what the Tories will say, and they will be able to use it effectually against be expected as the result of appointing Lord Cavendish, a man with no qualifications for the position, simply to appease his brother, Lord Hartington, and to lead him to suppose that he would be able to control the Government's Irish policy?" For that was the only reason for appointing Lord Cavendish-to prevent the defection of Lord Hartington from the Liberal party."

"Do you think it possible that Mr. Parnell or any other of the Land League leaders had any

connection with this murder?" " No, I don't think it possible that Mr. Parnell or the Land League were at all connected with the deed. It has always been doubtful how much power Mr. Paruell had in Ireland after all. It has been impossible to tell whether he could prevent the outlast few years have strengthened and helped the League; but whether or not the leaders could prevent them, or wished to, even, it has been impossi and agrarian; this is entirely political, I don't think the Land League would ever contemplate the murder of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is very like the Fenians, however. There have been no politithe Fennas, however. There have been no politi-cal crimes committed in Ireland since '98 and then the work was that of Fennass. It is important to remember in connection with this that there has been a union of two forces in the present agitation. The Land League under Parnell was united to the Fennan organization, which was a very perfect one, through the efforts of Davitt in Ireland and Fennan leaders in America. The two organizations were formerly very hostile toward each other and occa-sionally members of the one were unreferred by those in the other. This terrible tragedy is, then, I

formerly very hostile toward each other and occasionally members of the one were murdered by those in the other. This terrible tragedy is, then, I think, a Fenian expression, the result of Fenian forces and not of Land League plots."

"Do you think that Mr. Parnell will continue his opposition to the Liberal Government policy?"

"Most surely he will. Mr. Parnell knows that he can get more from the Liberals when they are in opposition than when they are in power; so he will use every effort to put them out of power, and will succeed. Mr. Parnell and his party can never be conclinated. They are irreconcilable. The moment they become reconciled they will have no excuse for existing, and they know it."

"Do you think the Coercion Act was a failure and that repression was the wrong policy to pursue?'

"No, I do not. Repression I think was the only course for the Government to [pursue. There were no troubles under the Tories; the agitation was just

course for the Government to pursue. There were no troubles under the Tories; the agitation was just beginning when they went out of power, so I can't say that they could have solved the Irish problem any better than the Liberals have. It is not the Coercion Act that has failed; it is Mr. Forster. He was utely unfit for the place he occupied. He lacked capacity entirely, and had no executive ability to warrant his appointment to such a position, especially at such a trying time. Moreover the Government carried its policy too far altogether, and Forster went beyond the Government. It is a good thing they got rid of him when they did, but it seems now that it was too late—if this news you have brought is true. I can't bring myself to believe it is true, you see, but all my opinions are given on the supposition that it is,"

A TRIBUNE reporter took the first tidings of Lord Cavendish's assassination to Consul-General E. M. Archibald. Mr. Archibald was greatly surprised and shocked by the information, and refused to be-

"This is sail news, indeed," he said; "but I can-Government have recently made so many concessions to the Irish leaders and have just began a conciliatory policy makes the report more difficult

"What do you think about the political aspects of the tragedy?"

"Oh, I could give no opinion about that, We must wait and see whether the report is true or not. It is impossible to form any epinion on the subject. I can't believe it in the first place, and moreover we know nothing about the circum-stances of the case. It is a very sad affair if it is

### WHAT A LAND LEAGUER SAYS.

Michael D. Gallagher, president of the Parnell Land League, of this city, said last night that for lack of explicit information he thought the assassinations could only be the acts of insane men; no honest patriot or lover of Ireland would be guilty of it. Coming at a time of general jubilation over the prospects for a peaceful settlement of Irish difficulties, it's effect would be Irish difficulties, it's effect would to retard and delay the new policy the Gladstone Government. If it was not found upon investigation to be the act of crazy fanatics it would probably turn out to be the deed of a paid emissary of the party of coercion. The first result would without doubt be a feeling of intense indignation in England against Ireland, but this feeling would cool when investigation had shown that the Irish people were guiltless of participation in the assassmations. It was absurd to think that if it was sinations. It was absurd to think that if it was done at political instigation it was not carried into effect while Mr. Forster was in power, the representative of a harsh policy of coercion. Nothing but what was deplorable could flow from the present act. Mr. Gallagher said that he himself, and the organization which he represented would regret deeply the occurrence; and he felt sure that when the news was spread abroad it would be regretted sincerely by good men of all nationalities and by none more sincerely than by the lovers and well-wishers of Ireland.

#### OSCAR WILDE'S SENTIMENTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Oscar Wilde about mid night sauntering down Broadway with a friend. Both wore long overcoats, flung open wide, and wide-brimmed felt hats, nearly covering their long

What, Thomas Burke assassinated " was Mr. Wilde's exclamation; "the friend of my father, and who has often dined at our house! And Lord Cavendish, too! I do not see why they should wish to assassinate mediocrity, for he was just an easygoing, pleasant, mediocre gentleman, whom no one could have a grudge against. Such, too, was Mr. Burke. He had filled many official positions, but none that brought him in contact with the Irish people. The assassinations were undoubtedly the result of intoxication at what the Irish thought a complete victory. They turned liberty into license,

complete victory. They turned liberty into license, But when Liberty comes with hands darbied in blood, it is hard to shake hands with her, eh!?

"Hear, hear," said Mr. Wilde's friend.

"But then we forget how much England is to blame," said Mr. Wilde; "she is merely reaping the fruit of seven centuries of injustice. There must be trouble ahead. I presume martial law will be proclaimed, and the Conservative party must come into power again, though I do not care to see it there. Of course, we must not blame the whole Irish nation for the acts of a few men. But I am very sorry to hear the news, and hope it isn't true."

#### GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

Captain Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinet, last night made a descent on the policy shop kept by John Smith, at No. 198 Division-st., and arrested twenty-one persons, who were locked up in the Delan-cey-st. Police Station. This place has been known as a gambling house for a long time.

## THE BRITISH CRISIS.

DISCUSSING THE NEW IRISH POLICY. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, May 6.-The new Irish policy ommends itself but slowly to English Nobody yet knows precisely what measures the Government means to propose. It is understood that the extent of the concessions is still undetermined. The one thing certain is that they must be sufficient to satisfy Mr. Parnell. Without his approval no measure will avail. His release makes him master of the situation. The Government have delivered themselves into his hands. There has been no bargain. Lord Hartington's statements on this point are decisive. There even an understanding. Information reached the Ministers leading them to believe that Mr. Parnell, if the Government adopted a certain course respecting arrears of rent and released the suspects, would use his influence to restore order in Ireland. They have asked that only. Mr. Parnell's statement in the House on Thursday does not go beyond that. No Minister, publicly or privately, professes himself able to produce any other security whatever for tranquillizing Ireland than Mr. Parnell's supposed intention to exercise his personal authority to support the law.

liance does exist at this moment between the Ministers and Mr. Parnell. There is no other guarantee for a continuance of that alliance than the presence in the Cabinet prevents an important Whig defection. It is doubtful whether Mr. Goschen and other leading Liberals will adhere to the Government when the terms of the capitulation are fully expressed in private without reserve, but in public more cantiously. Journals so judicious as The Economist are deploring the fact that the establishhave allowed the affair to assume a shape in which the triumph of the Land League appears unmixed and uncompensated. Nobody pretends to answer Mr. Forster's protest against buying obedience to worse than secret societies is the open acknowledgment of the powerlessness of the law without assistance from lawbreakers. It is Mr. Forster's remark about paying blackmail breakers which has so exasperated the party of surrender. The remark is essentially true. Parnellites excepted, only Radicals of the Chamberlain pattern really rejoice in the new departure.

Conservatives, Whigs, moderate Liberals, Radicals and Irish all agree that the Government has in fact completely abandoned the policy of the last twelvemonth. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor his wing of the Liberal party ever heartily and loyally supported either the policy of coercion or the Minister charged willfits execution. Mr. Foster, inside and outside of the Cabinet, has been steadily undermined. The Cabinet, as a whole, have taken their new resolution on the high grounds of public duty, whether mistaken or not; but everybody knows that persistent personal hostility has had much to do toward precipitating, if not producing, the catastrophe. A great majority of the Cabinet and the Liberal party regard Mr. Forster's resignation as a calamity, but to a small active mmority Mr. Forster's disappearance from office has the sweetness of personal trumph. His statement to the House on Thursday deserves the culogies which were paid in various quarters. It was manly, candid, statesmanlike. It has been assailed by few. The Radical organs are unscrupulous in their acrimony. The Daily Nors thinks it indecent to remark that Mr. Forster's was not present in body at the Conservative meeting at the Cariton Club yester-lay, but his spirit animated the proceedings. Mr. Forster's oflence is conscientions adherence to his convictions. He resigned rather than sacrifice them—a course which Mr. Chamberlain, under similar circumstances, thought unnecessary.

The appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish has a good departmental administrator, with neither experience nor qualities for governing. The appointment confirms the belief that Earl Spencer mined. The Cabinet, as a whole, have taken their

appointment confirms the belief that Earl Spencer s to be the real ruler of Ireland-a task for which he as considerable qualifications. Lord Cavendish's duties, according to this theory, will be mainly Parliamentary, but he is a notoriously incapable

The Conservative resolution offered in the House vesterday expresses no more than the general feeling. The Government, having abandoned their previous Irish policy, should state a new one. Lord Lymington's resolution in very similar terms, which was proposed later, was the result of a caucus. The moderate Liberals and the Radicals are secretly equally anxious for a declaration which will bind the Ministers to definite concessions, but Mr. Gladstone chose to treat the Conservative resolution as a want of confidence motion, so rallying the whole party, opposed it. The Conservatives, nevertheless, calculate on extracting from the Ministers in the course of the debate a declaration as to what they really mean to do, especially whether any, and what new, coercive measures are contemplated. The Radicals hope and intend to prevent such a measure, being perfectly aware that its introduction would instantly shatter the existing coalition with the Parnellites. "Coercive measures are only a possibility," affirms the mouthpiece of the coalition. Liberals who are not Radicals are already beginning to reflect. party which the Government is now undertaking to conciliate avows its ultimate aim to be to shake off English rule. The day must come when Parneil will demand as the price of his continued support in Parliament and continued tranquellity in Ireland terms which no English Ministry dare grant. Then what !

## INCIDENTS IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, May 6 .- Mr. Davitt was released from the Portland prison at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. He drove to the station to take a train for London, ompanied by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and DUBLIN, May 6 .- The coroner's jury have returned

verdict of manslaughter against the farmer, McGlorine, who shot dead the man who fired at him in Foxford, County Mayo. LONDON, May 6 .- Earl Fitzwilliam, a Liberal,

publishes a letter declaring that the Government, step by step, have forfeited the confidence of every moderate man, and that their policy has culminated in the delivery of the government of Ireland into the hands of Mr. Parneil.

#### MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB.

Boston, May 6 .- The beach show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, which opens in Music Hall on Tuesday, will continue until Friday. There have been accepted 363 entries, including the best dogs in the country, and 100 were rejected, principally to insure ample accommodations. All classes have filled well, the setters and pointers being the most numerous, while seriers and pointers being the most numerous, while the collic, mastiff and St. Bernard entries are unusually large and fine. Four champdon pugs are entered. One is the celebrated "George," owned by Mrs. E. A. Rice, of Philadelphia. There will be also a Penkanese pug im-ported from Shanghai, the only one ever exhibited in this country. Dr. Jarvis will bring with him the well-known dog Elcho for exhibition only.

#### LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Boston, May 6 .- A meeting of the Longfel-

low Memorial Association took place this evening in Lyceum Hall, Cambridge. An amen iment to the constitution was adopted, limiting the number of active members to 100. An order providing for the printing of apbers was adopted. An order authorizing the Finance Committee to appoint suitable persons in other cities

and transmit them to the treasurer, also was adopted The secretary stated that a circular would soon be in circulation embodying the purposes of the association. Letters of acceptance were read from Oliver Wendell Holmes, B. P. Longfellow, John G. Wanttier, C. Everitt, President Elliott, John Trowbridge and a large number of distinguished persons. The Rev. Dr. Gray, of the Episcopal Theological School, gave notice of an amendment to give all active members a voice in the acceptance of any designs for memorials.

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. LONDON, May 6 .- A dispatch to The Times from Paris says consular reports respecting events in Soudan have revived the apprehensions which latterly calmed down. According to the latest exchange of views between France, Germany and Austria, the Pow ers will allow France the mitiative in the Egyptian question, leaving France to come to an agreement with England, so as to secure unanimity of views. The principle of Turkish intervention under any form in Egypt has been abandoned. Mohamed Tewfik, the present Khedive, will be retained in power so long as his retention is compatible with the existence of order in Egypt, failing which Halim Pacha will be substituted for him through the medium of the Porte, at the unanimous request of the Powers; but the Powers have intimated that nothing must be done to precipitate the dethronement of Mohamed Tewfik nor must the accession of Halim Pacha be broached until the dethronement of Mohamed Tewfik becomes a necessity in the interests of the Powers and of Egypt in particular. This plan while readering the Porte the instrument of deposition keeps the Khedivite under the collective protection of the Powers and places them pro forma under the control of the Sultan.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1882. In the Bow Street Police Court to-day Albert Young, he railroad employe recently arrested for threatening he life of the Queen, was committed for trial

war, capable of earrying allogether 8,000 troops, will be stationed at Russian ports in the Pacific.

The yacht Magrie, of fifteen tons burden, will be dupped to Boston on May 15. She is considered to be a marter boat than the Madge. During the next six months fourteen Russian men

The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that

The Golor of St. Petersburg reports the occurrence of anti-Jewish riots in Alexandeia, in the Government of therson. A mob of several hundred persons wrecked he houses of Jewish residents. Tranquility has been The ceremony of the opening of Epping Forest to the

free use of the public took place this afternoon. The formal dedication thereof was by Her Maiesty, the OTTAWA, May 6 .- In the House of Commons to-day a

# want of confidence motion made by Sir Richard Cart-wright was lost by a vote of 99 to 47.

#### A GREAT SCHEME TO SWINDLE.

St. Louis, May 6.-A gigantic scheme of fraud and forgery has been discovered by United States District-Attorney Bliss. A firm under the name of Burt m which they sent out circulars offering Governmen the office, but the principals had flown. Meanwhile John B. Cameron, believed to be a confederate of the gang, was arrested at Sioux Falls, Dakota, by the instrumentality of the telegraph. He was taken to

was released. The District-Attorney believes that these sharpers disposed of at least \$50,000 worth of these certificates in Dakota and Wyoming alone. Among the papers captured were orders from several firms in those Territories for various amounts of the scrip.

District-Attorney Bilss telegraphed to the Land Office at Washington for information as to whether any knowledge had been received regarding the creatation of fraudulent certificates. The answer that came set forth that, while nothing was known positively regarding the certificates, suspicions had been aroused regarding the large number that had been circulating in the Northwest, and which had caused a surmise that something was wrong. A request was then sent to inform all land agents and banks in the Northwest to refuse these certificates until investigation could be made. They were also requested to order the special agents in that district to look into the matter as quietly and rapidly as possible. The District-Attorney believes these certificates to be "bogus," and is taking energetic measures to expose the whole scheme. That there is a swindle in the case is evident from the fact that on Monday a man, representing numself as Miller, of the firm of Burt & Miller, was at the express office inquiring for a package of \$900 from Sioux Falls, but he took fright at the manner of the express people, gave them a false address and has not since called at the office, al-hough ne had reason to believe that the money would come for him. Detectives were put on the waten for him, but they have not found him.

Yankron, Dak, May 6—Considerable excitement has YANKTON, Dak., May 6 .- Considerable excitement has

been occasioned here over the arrest of John D. Cameron for alleged connection with Louisiana and New Mexico and-scrip frauds. The United States Land Office here holds \$6,000 of New Mexico scrip, which the officers de tected before receiving it in payment for lands. One banking firm, McKinney & Scongai, has \$5,000 of Louisiana scrip, which it received from Burt & Miller, of St. Louis. The United States Court is now in session, and the Grand Jury is investigating the fraud.

#### THE COW-BOY PROCLAMATION.

Tucson, Ariz., May 6 .- The Star denounces the President's cow-boy proclamation as uncalled for, and based on malicious misrepresentations. Its article on the subject concludes as follows: "The origin of this Deputy United States Marshals engaged in most wanton and criminal practices, under color of their official authority. They murdered innocent people, and when the Sheriff of the county in which their crimes were committed sought to arrest them, they interposed their official position and resisted the execution of the law. These are the facts." scandalous proclamation is simply this: A band of

#### FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES, St. Louis, May 6.-W. H. Fallis and Norman B. Lychliter, merchants of Joplin, Mo., were to day found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences, and the jury assessed the punishment at two years in the Pen-THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW.

THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The first person convicted under the Smith Ive, which prohibits the sale of intexicating liquors on Sundays, was sentenced to day. Fridolin schumanu, who was found guilty by a jury several days are, was sentenced to pay a line of \$100 and to be imprisoned for thirty days. Execution of the sentence was suspended to enable the defendant to take the case to the Common Pleas Court.

#### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

A RELECTED SUITOR TIRED OF LIFE. PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Edward Betg nan, a ba-er, shot himself in the stomach with a revolver this morning consequence of the refusal of a young woman to marry

DEFALCATION OF A SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Henry A, Van Helle, secretary of the James D. Howley Building Association, is a defaulter to the amount of \$5,000. Van Helle has been sent to

CHARGED WITH FORGING A CHECK. BOSTON, May 6.—F. R. Evans was arrested this norming charged with forging a cheek for \$1,200 on General 1. H. Wilson, president of the New York and New England Railway.

Railway.

RUN INTO RY A TRAIN.

BOSTON, May 6.—The inwar! plassenger train on the Fitchburg Enilway, while passing through Waitham this morthing demolished is loader fee wagon, and tatally injured a man and boy.

MURDERED BY A BLOW WITH A FIST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—An Italian, Carlo Isola, was found dead on the floor of his cigar store in south Seventhest, at noon to day. Two little boys said that a colored man had come in and asked for cigars and had struck Isola with his list and knocked him down.

SUDDEN, DEATH, OR

and knocked him down.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WOMAN.

TROY, N. Y., May 6.—Mrs. Thomas Courcey dropped dead on the street. She arose from her bed on Thursday night, and displeared without her husband's knowledge, and was returning home from her strange absence when she fell doed. It is not known where she had been.

# AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

#### THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- At last the Tariff Comnission bill, which has occupied the time of the House a good share of the time during the last six weeks, has passed that body by the very decisive cans-Messrs, Dunnell, Farwell, of Iowa, McCoid, Orth, Updegraff, of Iowa, and Washburn-voted in the negative, while 27 Democrats voted in the affirmative, as also did the six Greenbackers who were present. Among the Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Hewitt and Shelley, of Alabama, Ellis and Gibson, of Louisiana, Speer, of Georgia, Barbour and Wise, of Virginia, Upson, of Texas, and Kenna, Hege and Wilson, of West Virginia. Three Maryland Democrats also voted in the affirmative, as did all the Pennsylvania Democrats present, including Messrs. Randall and Curtin. Messrs. Bliss and Scoville, of New-York, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt, S. S. Cox, Beach and Belmont voted against the bill.

In the course of the last six weeks the bill afforded the pretext for nearly sixty speeches, only two or three of which were devoted even partly to a discussion of its merits. These speeches have, however, served one or two necessary purposes. In the who has paid the least attention to them that it would have been impracticable for any Committee of Ways and Means to propose and carry through the House any judicious tariff revision at this session. To this extent the event has fully justified the wisdom of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting the bill which the House has just passed In the second place, the Democratic party has, by speech and vote, again placed itself on record in favor of "a tariff for revenue only." This has been the tenor of time out of ten of the speeches made against the bill: and all of the speeches against it, except that of Mr. Dunnell and one by a Greenbacker, were made by Democrats. From the beginning of the debate all the advantage gained by the friends of protection to American industry, and many of the speeches on that side, will be found very serviceable as campaign documents in the coming Congressional campaign.

A flood of amendments poured in to-day, and most of them were debated under the five-minute rule. All were rejected, and the bill passed exactly as reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

After the previous question was ordered Mr. Kassen closed the discussion in a very interesting and foreible speech, which, as it was the last one of a long and otherwise tedious series, was listened to a long and otherwise tedious series, was listened to with marked attention and satisfaction. Mr. Kasson returned with interest the criticisms of Abram S. Hewitt, and the House heartily enjoyed his good-natured attacks upon that gentleman, who, Mr. Kasson declared, "imported his arguments from England and his wit from France."

Mr. Hewitt was too late with his motion to recommit the bill, with the instructions lately indorsed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and he was deeply disappointed because the Sheaker re-

dorsed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and he was deeply disappointed because the Speaker re-cognized Mr. Mills of Texas, instead. As only one motion to recommit was in order, and as an amend-ment to that could not be entertained, Mr. Hewitt was thus barred out. Mr. Mills's motion contained instructions which were in effect the basis of the tariff of 1846. His motion was lost by a vote of 77 years to 151 pays.

yens to 151 navs.

If the bill shall pass the Senate and become a law this month, and there shall be no delay in the appointment of the commission, that body will have just six months in which to perform its labors and submit the results thereof to Congress—a period certainly none too long, if the work is to be well and thoroughly done.

The following is the full text of the bill:

to be called the "Tariff Commission," to consist of nine members.

SECTION 2. That the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine commissioners from civil life, one of whom the first named shall be the president of the commission. The commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services each at the rate \$10 per day when engaged in active business duty, and actual travelling and other necessary expenses. The commission shall have power to employ a senographer and a messenger, and the forexome compensation and expenses to be audited and pand by the Secretary of the freesury out of any meneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and to thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the actualization and industrial interests of the United Sites so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariif, or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of instace to all interests; and for the

## FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Last summer the American Bar Association appointed a committee of nine of the leading lawyers of the country to take into consideration the condition of business before the Supreme Court of the United States, with a view to recommending plans to secure relief from the present overcrowded state of affairs. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Rufus King, of Ohio; General Lawton, of Georgia; Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky ; Judge Bradbury, of Rhode Island ; Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York ; Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont : Courtlandt Parker, of New-Jersey, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, were named as members of the committee. Upon Mr. Potter's death William M. Evarts was appointed to the

vacancy. The committee held several meetings and devoted much careful attention to the subject they were appointed to consider. Unanimous concurrence in any plan was found to be impossible. Thereupon Messrs. Phetps, Evarts. Parker and Merrick, whose opinions coincided, determined to embody them in a report. This report has just been printed in pamphlet form, and will be given to the press for publication on Monday morning. The plan they recommend is radically different from the Davisplan, which is now under discussion by the Senate in the bill to establish a Court of Appeals. Instead of establishing new subordinate courts they recommend a division of the Supreme Court into Chambers. They do not, as has been asserted, recommend the appointment of additional Justices of the Supreme Court.

The other five members of the committee did not agree among themselves upon anything. Mr. Hitchcock favored the Davis bill pure and simple, while the others had plans differing in some respects from those of their associates.

The four gentlemen who sign the report are very clear in their views and firm in their convictions, clear in their views and firm in their convictions, both as regards the constitutionality and the expediency of the plan they autie in recommending. The arguments embodied in their report, together with the great weight of the names signed to it, can hardly fail to exert a strong influence in deciding the fate of the Davis bill and the ultimate solution of the difficulties which now beset the judicial branch of the National Government. The fact that two of the signers of the report are Democrate and two Republicans will not be the least of its recommendations to the public and to Congress.

# THE PROPOSED NEW DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 6.-The House Comnttee on Civil Service Reform, at its meeting to-day, directed Representative Hubbell to offer as a substitut the Anderson bill, when it is taken up for action in the House, a bill which has been prepared by this committee. The bill is entitled, "A bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 1 provides that the Department of Agriculture Section 1 provides that the Department of Agriculture shall hereafter be an executive department, and the Commissioner thereof shall be known as the secretary of Agriculture. It also amends section 158 of the Revised Statutes by adding: "Eighth, the Department of Agri-culture, which shall hereafter be the title of said De-

partment."

Section 2 provides for a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appenited by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sensie, the secretary to receive the same compensation as is now paid to the other heads of Departments, the secistant secretary \$4,000 per annum, and the chief.